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COMMON SENSE vs. SECESSION SENSE.

We do not know that we have ever seen type applied to a worthier use, or turned to better account, than in the subjoined article, which has just met our eye in a Charleston newspaper. In this argument Common Sense completely routs and overturns the Knights-errant of Secession. It is a great object gained, moreover, to have even obtained a hearing by the sober and reflecting People of the City of Charleston, through so old and respectable a journal as *the Courier*, for the advocacy of the true interests of that City and the State of which it is the commercial capital.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF SEPT. 2.

California Question explained to the comprehension of every one.

I will now solicit the attention of my readers to the explanation of another of the aggressions of the Federal Government of which we have heard so much and understand so little.

It is highly creditable to the people of South Carolina that they do not permit political differences to disturb their relations. I owe it to this refined and generous courtesy that my Secession friends have been willing to assist me, from time to time, in understanding the views of their party. In our last conference he stated conclusively these propositions: That the regularly-constituted guardians of the people of Texas, we had a right to control her policy, and were grievously wronged when she undertook to manage her affairs, not by our judgment, but her own; that, having patronized our efforts to get into the Union, we have been most ungratefully treated when we refused to assist us in getting out of it by breaking it up: that, in compromising with the General Government, and declaring that the sale of her claims was better than a resort to arms, she had shamefully defrauded our high-spirited Secessionists, "whose voice is still for war," the Yea Yea Twillers especially, who fight even when they doubt of the glories, trophies, and advantages of civil war, which all good men of all ages have so highly appreciated and assiduously sought. I admitted all this fairly, and my friend, pleased with my docility, proceeded at once to explain to me the views of his partisans in regard to the admission of California into the Union. The Federal Government, said he, has committed an outrage on South Carolina in the admission of California, when her claim had been so presumptuous as to be slavery, contrary to our interest and expectations. This is an aggression of the Government that ought to excite the indignation of every *Southron*. To think this is to be a traitor to the South, to be an abolitionist, a coward, a slave, and a fool. We have been cheated out of a share of the spoils of victory. We have been kicked out of our share of the plunder of the Mexican war. We have been driven in the foray, but the driven kine have gone to another's pasture. We have borne the hardest part of the fighting, stormed the castle like the soldier in Horace, but have not, like him, received our share of the golden reward.

I ventured to remark, at the risk of being ranked as coward, traitor, and abolitionist, what has the Federal Government to do with all this? Was it not the act of the people of California? Is the people to admit slavery by California any more an invasion of our rights than the right to retain it by Massachusetts or New York? Have not the people of one State ample right in the premises as another? Could Congress have excluded the Californians, we will not admit them into the Union because you reject them. It was the act of the people.—Congress control the people and their movements?

The Government did control and decide, he replied. Gen. Taylor and his cabinet ordered the people to form their State constitution against the peace and honor of South Carolina. This is the very thing we complain of. It is true there is no positive proof of their having been; but can any thing be more clear and certain? Was not President Taylor a Southerner; and the Secretary of War, Mr. Crawford, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Preston; and the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson? Were not the whole Cabinet Southern men, deeply interested in slavery? Can any thing be more probable than that these were the very men most likely to plot, intrigue, conspire, for the purpose of injuring the South by overthrowing the institutions on which depend the safety of their own families and the States to which they belong? Can any thing be more probable than a slaveholder deliberately destroying slavery?

I said that these inferences were very strong, but that they were inferences only; that there was no fact, as he admitted, to prove any interference of General Taylor or his Cabinet hostile to slavery; which I indignantly denied it with indignation; that if such men they could not so palter with their high duties, and as men of ordinary judgment they could not do such foul wrong to their own fortunes and firesides; that it was not President Taylor nor Mr. Crawford that kept the slaveholder from California, but the distance, the difficulty of access, the expense, the uncertainty; that while the slaveholder was waking up, getting ready, selling his land, providing funds for moving his large family of slaves, the men from the hireling States of America and Europe, leaving wife and children at home, and unincumbered with the impediments of emigration, were rushing into the country of gold from all quarters by thousands; that even if it were conceded that the slaveholder could emigrate to California as easily, as quickly, as cheaply as other men, he is but one of a thousand and one, and it can hardly be supposed that the thousand would be governed by the one; that taking, therefore, a mere common-sense view of the matter, the establishment of hireling labor instead of slave labor in California was absolutely inevitable; and that uncontrollable circumstances, therefore, and not General Taylor, shut out the slaveholder from the region of gold.

This may be common sense, my friend loftily remarked, but it is not secession sense, which is a very different thing. Besides, said he, if the Government directly plot and conspire; if they were not guilty of acts of commission, and have not actually prohibited slavery in California, they are chargeable with those of omission, which are just as bad. They ought to have interfered and introduced slavery into one half of the country; to have divided the plunder among the States, and secured to each its share, for this was the great object of the war; to have kept out emigrants from other countries until the master and slave had managed to get into their quarters. It is very proper, it must be admitted, to impose no limits, in the old States, to the ingress of immigrants, or to their hospitable reception and enjoyment of equal privileges there—to ask neither who they are, or what they are, even if paupers or rogues; but the case was different in California. There the Government should have shut out all comers by some contrivance or other: in this age of wonderful patented discoveries surely something for the purpose might have been invented if the Administration had been in earnest. Might not a board of commissioners have been formed with full power to examine every man, before he was permitted to enter the modern El Dorado, as to his character and intentions; how long he meant to stay; what he intended to do; who were his father and grandfather; whether he was a member of the temperance society, or had ever played poker or ecarte? Above all, the Government ought to have set apart and staked out the share of S. Carolina in the dry diggings and auriferous rocks and rivers of the country of gold, and held it sacred against all rowdies and marauders from Europe or elsewhere, until she was ready to occupy it.

I replied that all this was impossible.—Sir, said my friend, let me tell you, to use the language of Lord Chatham, that the Secession party trample on impossibilities. They are as easy to it as an old glove. It is in this that the superiority of the Seceders, over the old Revolutionary worthies, is most clearly illustrated. Gen. Pinckney is said to have declared that it was impossible to find a man so absurd as to propose the making of South Carolina an independent nation: the Secession party thinks it a very pretty scheme. General Washington deemed it necessary to the existence of a State to be capable of self-defence, and advised us in peace to prepare for war: the Secession party will make Carolina a nation without army, or navy, or forts, or fortified places, or diplomatic relations, or money, or credit. These things are no longer impossibilities to the skill and ability of our present leaders.

I hope, my friend added, that you are convinced. If you are not you are a vile recreant and base submissionist, and yield to wrongs that make the blood curdle of every patriotic son of the South. Nor is this all. The worst of your offences is that you divide the State by your opposition to secession. Hitherto she has been a unit. She has acted as one body with one will. As that will directed, she has voted for one man or another, or for no man at all, as President of the Union.—She endorsed Van Buren or repudiated him—was for or against a protective tariff—became bank advocate or anti-bank.—It is true the great presiding mind is gone, that always knew how far to go and where to stop, and that always gave lustre to the State by the brilliancy of its course, in whatever direction that might be. But what of that? We have supplied its place by a club, association, or revolutionary junta quite competent to discharge all its functions. Let us then go on as brethren in the bonds of amity. Let us have our own way. We will overturn the Government, bring about a civil war, reduce the States of North America to the admirable condition of those of the Southern continent, destroy the hopes of all the world in the stability of civil liberty in Republics, and break up the very foundation of our own peculiar institutions; but as an ample compensation for all this we shall have the State united, and the Secession party will be the State.

CURTIUS.

From the New Orleans "Crescent" of August 26.

SOUTH CAROLINA CLOUD OF WAR—SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

In the more serious excitement and more solemn interest of recent events, we have for a time lost sight of the threatened war from South Carolina. The skiff, the two gentlemen, and the three small children have, as it were, been lost to vision in the trough of great waves, and we have left our readers in anxious suspense as to the results flowing from their rude repulse by the corporal and the sentinel on guard.—We come now to relieve public anxiety.

Fort Sumter still stands; the United States troops have not been annihilated by the Charleston chivalry; and the opening of active hostilities is again indefinitely postponed. See how all this was brought about. No sooner did the Mercury open its heavy batteries upon the fort than the officer in command was seized with the most terrible consternation, and hung out the white flag of surrender, in the shape of a most humble apology. He says in his published note that the "sentinel on duty" was green, (i. e. did not understand the unlimited privileges of the chivalry;) that the chivalry may land during the day or night, whenever they please—provided, always, he hints, (speak it not in Gath!) that there is no "introduction of liquors;" and that a commissioned officer would have known how to receive any of the chivalry with the distinguished honors due them.

This, the Mercury says, "completely exonerates the gallant officer" (it called him a "minion of power" the day previous) "in charge of the fort from any participation in or responsibility for the unpleasant occurrence alluded to." This is the first victory of the chivalry, gained by the great battle fought in behalf of the two gentlemen and the three small children in a skiff. The batteries of the Mercury did the business. Its columns blazed with the light and roared with the thunder of cannonry, and the gallant Major Ridgely, who had faced death on the battle-fields of Mexico, could not face the ire of the chivalry, and struck his flag. It was a proud day for the fire-eaters, and all the world of chivalry felt fiercer and prouder, and, if we are not mistaken, hastened incontinently to take skiff, row to Fort Sumter, land upon its sands, and, promenading in profound and majestic dignity, practically asserted the privilege of filling their manly lungs with its refreshing breezes.

But the Mercury's War Proclamation fell upon inflammable material. "Barnwell," a correspondent of it, blazes forth in a recommendation that "the Legislature be INSTANTLY ASSEMBLED," and that "*the people should assemble* AT ONCE, put on their arms, guard the city against the ingress of these myrmidons and incendiaries, and confine the pestilence of their presence within the walls of the Forts;" and the Columbia South Carolinian, after taking a deliberate, telescopic, Peter Pindar-like survey of the skiff, the two gentlemen, and three small children, solemnly gives it as its opinion, that "it is not at all improbable that the great collision, which is to decide the destiny of the Southern States for weal or for wo, is nearer at hand than many imagine, and that the gentlemen in the State who have been waiting for co-operation will be called on to assist their secession friends in guarding our soil and our family altars from the footsteps of the aggressor, before even the State Convention passes its ordinance of secession, unless that is done very speedily."

It is very evident that the ship that carried Cæsar and his fortunes was, in the eye of the Mercury, of "Barnwell," and of the South Carolinian, nothing to compare to the skiff which, on a fine August evening, bore from Charleston two gentlemen and three small children, to inhale the delightful breezes of Fort Sumter Island. It bore "the destiny of the Southern States," (thinks the South Carolinian;) and it should no longer be marvelled at that the chivalry are such a remarkable people, when even their small skiffs, in addition to two gentlemen and three small children, can carry such considerable freights.

The Mercury, upon reflection, seems to regret that it so graciously received the penitent apology of the commanding officer, and brings forward some reserved grievances. It is troubled with the idea that Daniel Webster, "a down-east free-soil demagogue," and Millard Fillmore, "a petty village lawyer," are ambitions of imitating the example of General Jackson, who was to them as Colossus to a pigmy. It has another grievance, quite as serious and more provoking. Some of the young hopefuls of South Carolina are learning military tactics and treason at the same time. Recently, one of their professors carried them over to Fort Sumter, and, with that easy nonchalance peculiarly chivalric, began to teach them gun practice, illustrating with the guns of the fort. One of the United States officers thought this proceeding rather too free for the discipline of a regular military establishment, and requested the instructor of beardless warriors to leave the artillery in peace. The fiery Mercury indignantly refers to this as impudence, and broadly hints that the "minion of "power" was apprehensive of the further development of the tremendous military capacity of the young Bonapartes.

All this is very refreshing in warm weather—quite as good as a chapter from Irving's Knickerbocker, and full of the spirit of the renowned de la Mancha. As the tangled web of fate unravels itself, we shall duly chronicle the grievances, proclamations, and designs of the chivalry. For the present we leave Fort Sumter captured in their hands, the young chivalry playfully bestriding or fearlessly crawling into its big guns, and the old chivalry proudly looking on, enjoying their triumph, and snuffing fresh breezes in the shade of the captured fort. The surrender of Fort Sumter is the first glory in the unwritten history of the independent Republic of South Carolina.

MORE GOLD.—The Georgia arrived at New York on Sunday night, the 7th inst., with $1,500,000 in gold dust.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 8.—Rowan and Ben Berry up, with goods for D & W McLaurin, W S Pemberton, Rockfish Co, H & E J Lilly, A W Steel, S H Steel, Carr & Turner, L P Carr, W & J T Andrews, S H Young, J S Turner, J H Treadwell, P P Johnson, O Hadley, J W Baker, R Little, H G Hall.

Sept. 10.—Steamer Gov. Graham with Lighter M. Brown in tow, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

☞ RIVER in good Boating order.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6.—Br. Brig Sea Flower from Cardiff, Br. Brig Sea from Trinidad, Brig Buena Vista from New York; Schr. A. J. DeRosset from N. York. 7.—Brig Halcyon from New York. 8.—Schr. C. H. Rogers from Charleston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1851.

Extract of a Letter from the Senior Editor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

This City is crowded with strangers.—Every respectable Hotel is full to overflowing. As to the Astor and the Irving, they have put up the price of board to $2 50 a day, and still have daily to turn off throngs of travellers, after putting three or four single gentlemen in a room and filling up some of the parlors with beds. I am credibly informed that Howard, of the Irving House, has cleared $100,000 a year for three years past, and if his house continues full, (as there is every prospect,) at the increased price, it will add the trifling sum of about $80,000 to his net profits. There is evidently a want of more Hotels, since the pulling down of Bunker's, the City, the Franklin, and others, all of which have been succeeded by stores.

There is nothing very exciting in the City now. The money pressure has subsided, in a great measure; the Cuban fever has been subdued, for the moment at least; the abolitionists are quiet, and nothing is talked of but business, at least among businessmen. The fashionable world is full of Opera-going, Theatre-going, &c. I understand, that there are about fifteen respectable places of amusement open every night, and every night thronged. Last evening, for instance, it is computed, that 9 or 10,000 people attended the Opera alone at $1 each. Pretty expensive pleasures, supposing that the other fourteen were full, as probably they were.

I hear merchants complaining that they are tempted by the exceeding low price of goods to buy too much. This is very likely to be a mistake fallen into by many this year; since the low price of Cotton and other produce will undoubtedly diminish the ability to buy, especially articles of superfluity and luxury.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION is at an end. The arrival of the Empire City at New York on Saturday evening last, fully confirmed the news brought by the Cherokee.

Lopez was taken prisoner wandering in the interior alone and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He was taken to Havana and *garoted* on the morning of Sept. 1st, in the presence of 8000 Spanish troops and a large concourse of citizens. For three days previous to the sailing of the Empire City, Havana had been the scene of jubilee and rejoicing; guns were fired, torch-light processions formed, and the principal buildings illuminated, on account of the capture and execution of Lopez.

Of those engaged in the expedition, over one hundred are now imprisoned in Havana. They say that their sufferings before their capture were intense. For several days they lived upon the leaves of trees, &c. The prisoners had no arms when taken. Their companions have either been shot or have perished from hunger.

If any of our countrymen feel disposed to avenge the death of Lopez, let them read the following letter from Mr. Fisher, one of the officers in his army. It will enlighten them as to his object in attacking Cuba:

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I take this last opportunity and liberty of sending you this letter, for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. Lopez *has deceived us all:* he is a traitor and no gentleman.—*There is no revolution here, as the papers have stated.* Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come, for they all will be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or companies, tell them through your paper, if you think proper, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to be shot.

Such testimony ought to satisfy all, that the people of Cuba do not desire freedom from Spain; or at least that they are unwilling to strike the blow themselves.—Surely then, it is none of our business to strike for them. There can be neither benefit nor propriety in our engaging in a crusade to free the world, when the world will not consent to be made free. Let us be content with the liberty we enjoy, and cease this constant interference in the affairs of others. By it, we gain nothing except hard names and hard blows.

For ourselves, we trust that American interference in Cuban affairs is at an end. If so, we shall not indulge in vain regret for the fate of those unfortunate Americans who have been deceived and executed. It is a severe lesson to us, but it was not undeserved, and may be productive of much benefit. It may have, we trust it will have, a salutary effect upon that large class in this country, who

"Having no freedom to fight for at Home,
Must combat for that of their neighbors;
Who think of the glories of Greece and of Rome,
And get knocked on the head for their labors."

At the commencement of this attempt to wrest Cuba from the crown of Spain, there were many who said that "Cuba must yet be ours"; many of the old "manifest destiny" men, who went for Texas and "54° 40' or fight," who now insist upon the annexation of Cuba. Let them recollect the Mexican war, in which, after all their boasting, they by no means succeeded in "whipping Mexico before breakfast": let them think of the hard blows received by their companions in Cuba; and then let them reflect that a war with England and France, countries altogether different from Mexico and Spain, must necessarily follow the attempt to annex Cuba. Let the PEOPLE reflect upon these facts, for *they* are the interested parties. *They* have to do the fighting which the bullying of the men of manifest destiny causes. And let them also take this to themselves and ponder upon it: Suppose England chooses to assert that the people of North Carolina are oppressed by the General Government and desire their liberty. Acting upon this supposition, suppose that North Carolina is invaded by English troops. Should we feel inclined to submit to such aggression? Would we not denounce it as piracy? Yet there would be no difference in this case between the action of the English Government and our own action in the case of Cuba. If we approve the latter, we could not condemn the former. The case is not a new one; but it is a forcible one and loses not by repetition.

We trust then, that for the honor of the American name, we shall hear no more of freeing Cuba; that no more of our citizens will engage in an enterprize, of which, says the Commercial Advertiser, "it was conceived in wickedness and folly; it has ended in ignominy and death to the invaders, and has entailed misery and irreparable wo upon many an innocent family. No man of right feeling would, for accumulated worlds of wealth, exult in having advised and aided the enterprise; or, having aided it, can now look upon its fearful ruins without pangs of most painful remorse or regret. Let us hope that the past will be a lesson for the future, and that the utter fallacy of the allegations that the Cubans were thirsting for independence having been thus tragically demonstrated, all further attempts to lead our young men into such a slaughter-house will be abandoned; and, seeing that the Cubans desire no revolution, but repel foreign aid for such purpose when thrust upon them, let common humanity be heard on behalf of the flower of our land, that their lives be not sacrificed in fruitless efforts to raise those who resolutely refuse to be raised."

LOCOFOCOISM.—The Richmond Whig thus exposes the character of the Locofoco Press and party in Virginia:

"The effrontery of the Locofoco press in Virginia is a recognized fact among all intelligent observers. To secure a party advantage, it will advocate the Compromise one day, and the next earnestly sustain one who has been its bitterest opponent. No one should be surprised at such easy and pliable virtue. '*Success*' has always been the controlling motive of Democratic action, and, to secure it, there is no purity it will not preach, no Jesuitism it will not practice. An excellent illustration of this ingenious disposition has been furnished of late in the mode in which the congressional canvass has been carried on. Democratic representatives who, during the last session of Congress, were notoriously hostile to any peaceable adjustment of sectional strife—who labored to defeat the only measure which would give quiet to the Nation—who co-operated with abolitionists to embroil the country in civil war—now that the compromise has received the support of the large majority of the people, impudently turn around and proclaim themselves the TRUEST AND BEST friends of the Union. What answer can be made to such an unblushing assertion? It is unnecessary to deny it, for every man of honesty knows it to be false, and yet if it is permitted to go uncontradicted, Locofoco integrity will claim that the charge is admitted. A safer rule perhaps would be to acknowledge that Democracy cannot prevaricate."

"Success" is the Locofoco motto here also, and to attain it, no means are left untried. It is the party watchword every where, and in that sense the Locofoco party *is* the "only national party." They are after the "national" spoils.

DAILY PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—We received yesterday the first Number of the "Daily Journal," a small but neatly printed and well-filled sheet. The prospectus will be found in another column of this paper.

The Journal will doubtless be well sustained. The citizens of Wilmington have never yet failed to encourage any enterprise calculated to advance their character and interests. Trusting to their well-known character for enterprise and liberality, the Journal has been issued without previous annunciation or solicitation of subscribers.

We should like to follow the Journal's example. But judging from the amount of *Town* patronage extended to the Semi-Weekly Observer, many years must elapse before any such enterprise can be successful in Fayetteville.

NEW COTTON.—Messrs. Ray & Pearce were the purchasers this morning of two bales from Mr. John McNair, of Alfordsville, Robeson county, at 8 cents.

WHERE THE SPECIE GOES.—The exports of specie from New York in August, amounted to $2,673,444. The imports to $136,508.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.—We clip the following paragraph from the Washington Union:

"The best evidence (says the Allentown Democrat) that Gov. Johnston is standing on a suspicious platform is the fact that all the whig papers of the South are condemning his course, and will rejoice over his defeat. Pennsylvania whiggery and North Carolina whiggery are two different articles. Not so with the democratic platform—that is a *national* structure. A good democrat here is a good Democrat everywhere, and Colonel Bigler would be as zealously supported in Virginia or Louisiana as he is in Pennsylvania."

The almost unanimous condemnation of Johnston's course by the Southern Whig Press is not only an evidence of Governor Johnston's bad conduct—it is the very best evidence that the Southern Whigs are always sufficiently independent of party ties and sufficiently devoted to the Constitution and the Union to denounce treason to them in any quarter. It is the very best evidence that they are not "untrue to the South."

But the fact as the Union states it, that Locofocoism in Pennsylvania is precisely the same with Locofocoism in Virginia is also the very best evidence that the cohesive power of public plunder has not yet lost its strength. It *is* a fact, because the Virginia Locofocos have already shown their willingness to support abolitionists for office by voting for the notorious Geo. W. Thompson, a more bitter abolitionist, even, than Col. Bigler.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, recently returned from a trip through a portion of this State says, that its politics are in a peculiar state of transition. Whilst all now assert the right of secession, its present practicability and probability are freely discussed and denied by many of the most influential men. The idea of separate secession, says the Journal is already obsolete.

Of South Carolina's pretended contempt for every thing North Carolinian, the Journal says:

"We are neither among the peculiar friends nor peculiar enemies of South Carolina. She is simply to us as any other of our neighboring States; but we must confess that, as a citizen of North Carolina, we have been frequently irritated by the arrogance of tone and contemptuousness of manner with which the chivalry habitually allude to the "Old North." On taking our seat, about three weeks since, in the cars from Charleston to Camden, we proffered the conductor a three dollar bill of the Commercial Bank of this place, and one dollar in specie, in payment of our fare of four dollars. The note was rejected as contemptuously as though it were a worthless rag, with the remark, "We don't know North Carolina money on this road; we don't take it at all." We stated that the Commercial notes were redeemed in Charleston; but that made no difference—the rule was not to take North Carolina money. Georgia or Alabama money is all right. This is but a specimen—the same tone of disparagement towards North Carolina pervades everything. We must also remark that the conductors on the South Carolina Railroad are by no means as courteous as those on our Road. If the people of South Carolina desire sympathy or co-operation, we think they pursue a strange course to obtain it."

The Journal of Commerce has the following article on the same subject:

South Carolina.—We yesterday had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman from South Carolina. From him we learned that the excitement there on political questions is so great as materially to interfere with business. A large amount of capital is withheld from use, on account of the uncertainty which exists in regard to the future. Our informant thinks that a decided majority of the people in the State at large are in favor of secession, &c.; the only question is, whether South Carolina shall venture the movement alone, or whether she shall wait for the concurrence of other States. The friends of the latter alternative are numerous and increasing. They oppose *separate* secession, but advocate *co-operation;* that is, secession whenever the other Southern States shall be willing to unite with South Carolina in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. Many, it is believed, occupy this ground from policy, whose real sentiments are favorable to the continuance of the *Union as it is,* on the basis of the Compromise. But to advocate the latter doctrine at present would ensure defeat; whereas, by taking an advanced position as *co-operationists,* they hope to carry a majority of their fellow-citizens with them, and so keep the separate secessionists at bay, until reflection shall beget reaction. The delegates to the Convention which is to decide on the course to be pursued are already elected, and a large majority of them *were,* when elected, in favor of immediate secession. But our informant thinks the views of a number of them have already changed, and that the longer final action can be deferred, the more hope there is that neither South Carolina nor the nation will be disgraced. There is a chance that even the Convention will not decide in favor of separate action. If they do not decide against it, they may be induced to *postpone* final action, which will be equivalent to a Union triumph at last. So mote it be.

ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal of the 8th inst. that the Steamer Evergreen met with a slight accident in her boiler, on Saturday last, when about 20 miles above Wilmington. The Steamer Henrietta relieved the Evergreen of its cargo.

MONEY MARKET.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the traces of the late pressure in the money market are fast disappearing in that city. The Banks discount to the extent of their receipts, whilst the business of the Brokers is falling off. In Boston also, says the Advertiser, a sensible improvement in the money market was apparent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Foreign goods valued at $13,275,427 were received in New York during the month of August. The exports amounted to $3,594,143.—Difference against the United States of nearly $10,000,000.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—We learn from the Weldon Patriot that the Cars have commenced running regularly between Portsmouth, Va. and Garysburg, N. C.

PROGRESS.—At a Free Soil meeting in Lynn, Mass., Abby Folsom was present and made a speech in favor of sending a delegation to the State Convention, half of whom *should be women!* She also strongly advocated the nomination of Hon. John P. Hale for the Presidency, with some *eminent woman* for the Vice Presidency.

ANOTHER COALITION.—The Benton and Anti-Benton (abolition and anti-abolition) Democrats of Missouri, following the example of Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, are attempting to re-unite.

SUPREME COURT.—Hon. Rufus Choate of Massachusetts is spoken of as a suitable successor to Judge Woodbury on the bench of the Supreme Court.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The latest returns from Vermont give Williams, Whig, a majority of 1,670 over all other candidates.

To the Senate, the Whigs have elected 17 out of 30 members. In the House, the Whigs have 104 members; Coalitionists 54; Old Line Democrats 23.

NEW CALCULATING MACHINE.—An extraordinary calculating machine says the London Times has been invented by a Polish Jew, named Staffel, a native of Warsaw. It works addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, with remarkable rapidity and precision. It also performs the operation of extracting the square root and the most complicated sums in fractions. But its most singular power is, that if a question be wrongly stated, as for instance, a greater number being placed for subtraction from a smaller—it detects the error, and the ringing of a small bell announces the discovery!

The Times thus describes the machine:

"The machine which the inventor calls *Arithmetica Instrumentalis,* is about the size of an ordinary toilet, being about 18 by 9 inches, and about four inches high. The external mechanism represents three rows of ciphers. The first and upper row, containing 13 figures, is immovable: the second and third, containing 7 figures, each immovable. The words addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are engraved on a semicircular ring to the right, and underneath is a hand, which must be pointed to whichever operation is to be performed. The figures being properly arranged, the simple turn of a handle is then given, and the operation is performed at once as if by magic."

IMPORTANT PATENT CASES—PLANING MACHINE.—We find in a late number of the "Scientific American" the following reports of Patent Cases in the United States Court at Cooperstown, N. Y., which we publish as likely to interest the people of this section of North Carolina:

IMPORTANT PATENT CASES—PLANING MACHINES.

In the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, at Cooperstown, 7th of August, 1851, Judge Nelson presiding. Wilson versus Allen, Law, Beardslee, and Barlow. The complainant praying for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using what is known as Woodworth's Planing Machine. The defendants are all patentees, and each has a patent for a planing machine, as being a different invention from the other; and no doubt there is a great dissimilarity between them. There is no resemblance between some of them; as one has stationary cutters, like Law's, and the other reciprocating cutters like Barlow's. It was alleged that every one of them was an infringement on the Woodworth Patent. The defence pleaded non-infringement. After three days' submission of testimony on both sides, to show cause that injunctions should issue on one hand, and to show cause that injunctions should not issue on the other; and after considerable discussion on both sides the prosecution was abandoned for the present. We have been informed that the assignees of the Woodworth patent intend to apply for an amended specification to cover mechanical pressure on the plank in the act of planing, and also to apply to Congress for an extension of the Woodworth patent. It would be a very imprudent move to get an amended specification covering such a device, for it would assuredly be a wedge to split itself. The present prosecution, we think, were not fully weighed in the balance by the assignees of the Woodworth patent.

MARRIED,

In Onslow county, on the 4th inst., by Stephen Wallace, Esq. ELI COX, Esq. of Florida, to Miss BARBARA, daughter of Lewis and Irena Williams, of Jones county.

DIED,

In Warrenton, on the 12th ult., in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. MARY HALL, relict of the late John Hall, for many years an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of N. C.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RETROSPECTION.

It would be labor thrown away for us to enter, at this moment, into a review of the influences which have contributed to reduce the standard of public morals in this country so far below that which, for fifty years of its existence, it was the pride and boast of this Government and People to maintain. The reality of such demoralization is certain, as is demonstrated by the fact that, instead of every conductor of a public journal reckoning among his paramount obligations to society the support of National law, of public morals, and of the laws of his own country, a considerable portion of them—happily nothing near the majority—regardless of the principles of law, morals, and civil duty, have, in the late critical emergency, perverted the whole power of the press, by means of false and hardly specious reasoning, to the inculcation of contempt of the most sacred laws of God and Man, and the encouragement of enterprises in every sense unlawful, dangerous to the peace of our own country and of the world, and involving a wilful waste of the lives of their credulous and most cruelly duped and deluded disciples.

To show, however, at one view, and in a compendious form, the heresies which the lust of dominion and the yet unslaked thirst for blood have engendered, it will be sufficient to quote a single example of the language of such presses as have particularly identified themselves with the late desperate enterprise against the territory of Spain. We will not select the infuriated and calumnious language of the New Orleans Courier, or of any other print in that latitude, whose excited atmosphere accounts for much of their violence, but shall resort in preference to a print published in the city which was wont to be known as truly the city of Brotherly Love, but which, were we to judge by the following extracts from one of its papers, harbors in its bosom dangerous enemies to the peace and honor of the country:

"'Non-intervention' is now stale and obsolete—not on the statute-book, it is true, but in the sentiments of the American people; and it behooves us, by public meetings, and through the truly republican press, to let the next Congress know that it 'ought promptly to repeal all laws of the United States which may be construed to prohibit an armed intervention by citizens of the United States for the relief of those who suffer under the present despotic military Government of the Spanish colonial dependencies in America.'

"We do not doubt this will be done.—It must be done, or every Congressman who opposes it will be swept from place to make room for those who will carry out the people's will. It is useless to argue that the people may be excited and be led astray. Our Government is the great experiment to test whether popular opinion will not make a nation greater and happier than a rigid adherence to musty technicalities, black letter laws, enacted in feudal times, and slavish subservience to antiquated notions of international amenities, so oracularly prated about by long gowns and flowing full-bottom wigs.

"But the American people have not always stopped at constitutional restrictions and legal requirements. When public opinion 'wills, there is a way,' as has been shown by the acquisition of Louisiana and the annexation of Texas. The fetters of restriction must be taken from our hands, and we must be allowed to spread abroad the principles of universal freedom. We cannot look on and see the republican spirit of Cuba crushed under the iron heel of Spanish despotism; we cannot be bound by laws when the cries of our slaughtered brethren are ringing in our ears; we cannot longer submit to the doctrine of non-intervention."

It is not to comment upon incitements such as these to outrage and bloodshed, to renewed and continued violations of all law and all morality, that we bring these samples of Ishmaelite philosophy to the ken of our readers. But it is to show to them the sufficiency of the ground upon which—though for the present there is (we may trust) an end of the trade in human blood in the form of Cuban Expeditions and speculations connected with them—we think it proper to show the language that was held by the Republican party of this country, in its uncorrupt and primal age, in regard to cases of precisely the same character as that which has now unhappily arisen. And, without further comment, we proceed to that object.

FORTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

A petition was presented in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 31st day of May, 1809, from a number of citizens of the United States confined under sentence of slavery at Carthagena, in South America, stating that they had been, by various misrepresentations and deceptions, drawn into the service of Gen. Miranda, in an expedition hostile in its intention against some of the Spanish settlements in South America: that they embarked at New York in February, 1806, on board of the ship Leander: and, after spending some time on the way, at Jacquemel, where they were organized, drilled, &c., proceeded with the "Leander" and two schooners to the northern parts of South America, and arrived on the coast of Terra Firma in the latter part of April: that, on their arrival on the said coast, the two schooners, on board of which these petitioners were placed, were captured by two Spanish armed vessels: that of the persons thus captured ten were put to death, and the remainder condemned, some of them to eight years' and some of them to ten years' slavery, which punishment they were then suffering under heavy irons and other circumstances of distress painful to humanity to relate; and asking the intervention of Congress for their relief.

The Committee to which this petition was referred, believing the facts stated to be true, reported a resolution requesting the President of the United States to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his power to obtain the liberation of the prisoners, "if it shall appear to his satisfaction that they were involuntarily drawn into the unlawful enterprise in which they were engaged."

The resolution reported by the committee on this subject came up for consideration on the 13th of June, 1809, and an interesting debate sprung up on the occasion, in which the then leading members of that body took part. Mr. John Randolph opened the debate in opposition to the report. He began by arguing that no resolution of the House was required to authorize any negotiation on the subject with the Government of Spain, as all necessary power for that purpose was possessed by the President of the United States. He then went on to express himself as follows:

Mr. Randolph said he was unwilling, in his Representative capacity, to give one cent of the public money for bringing back into the bosom of the body politic these unfortunate but guilty men. He knew how invidious a task it was to appear to lean to the side of inhumanity; he knew how very natural it was for the mind of man to relent, after the commission of a crime, and to see nothing in a culprit but his misfortunes, forgetting his guilt; but there were occasions (and he took this to be one) where to lean apparently to the side of humanity is an act of as great injustice and cruelty to society as the Legislature can commit.

Mr. R. said this was not like a question of redeeming our countrymen from slavery in Barbary or Tripoli; but it was a question whether this Government would lend its countenance to that class of men who were concerned in the expeditions of Miranda and Aaron Burr. He, for one, would not consent to it, and those persons who, above the dull pursuits of civil life, had enlisted under these leaders, might take, for him, however he might feel for their situation as men, the lot which they themselves had selected. He said he considered them as voluntarily expatriated from this country; and among the articles of commerce and manufacture which it might be contemplated to encourage by bounty and premiums, he confessed, for one, that the importation of such citizens as these was not an article of traffic which would meet with any encouragement from him.

It appears to me, sir, (continued Mr. R.) that in passing this resolution we shall hold up a premium to vice; for, if this proposition be agreed to, when some new Miranda or Burr comes forward with his project, he will tell his conspirators that they will have nothing more to do, should the matter turn out adversely, than to put up a face and tell Congress that they were *involuntarily* drawn into it—an extraordinary mode, to be sure, of volunteering, to go against their will. These *involuntary* volunteers will be told that they will have nothing to do but to throw the whole weight of the blame on the original mover of the expedition, and Congress will tax their fellow creatures, who (poor souls!) had not enlarged and liberal minds, and were content with the dull pursuits of civil life, for redeeming them, clothing them, and bringing them back again to society! I wish the committee to take the thing into consideration. As men and Christians our conduct is to be governed by one rule; as representatives of the people, other considerations are proper. There is in the proposed interference no justice; there may be much mercy; but it is a mercy which carries cruelty, if not deliberate, the most pernicious of all possible species of cruelty, along with it. I believe (said he) that there exists a proper disposition in the Executive to interfere where American citizens are wrongfully treated abroad. And shall we come forward and open the public purse, and assume on ourselves the responsibility of that act which the President refuses to do, and thus share among us the imputation, such as it may be, which society chooses to cast upon us in consequence of it, instead of letting it fall simply and individually upon him, in case he chose to incur it? No, sir; I have no disposition to pass this resolution to take the responsibility upon myself. In short, I should have been glad, instead of telling us that these men are unfortunate and miserable—for who are so unfortunate and miserable as the truly guilty?—that the members of that committee, or the respectable chairman himself, had come forward and shown the claim of these petitioners to the peculiar patronage of the country. So far from any disposition to bring them back, I would allow a drawback or bounty on the exportation of every man of similar principles.

Mr. Randolph was followed in this debate by Mr. Emott, a highly respected Representative from New York, who, in supporting the resolution, relied mainly upon the allegation that these men were drawn *involuntarily* into the expedition—pressing this point as follows:

Mr. EMOTT. Had Mr. Smith or Gen. Miranda gone to these men and said, "We are going on an expedition against the laws of the country, and if taken you will be punished under the laws of one country or the other," it is extremely improbable that they would have engaged. It is not likely that Miranda or Gen. Smith avowed their purposes, and told them that they were going on an expedition hostile in its nature, and against the laws of the country, because its object was to revolutionize a nation in amity with the United States. It is impossible that these men should have known the nature of the expedition, when it was not known to the Government here, however public. This circumstance to me is conclusive to show that these young men did not know it. There might have been persons who did; if you please, Mr. Ogden, who furnished the ship, or others; but it is impossible to believe that these men, who were mere soldiers for carrying on the expedition, knew the nature of it. I am convinced that these persons, all privates, (for the officers were executed,) did not know why they did enlist, or that the corps was for the purposes to which it was actually designed.

Mr. Bacon, of Massachusetts, came next in the debate, in an ingenious and able speech to show that these captured men had been seduced, involuntarily engaged, in the expedition against the Spanish provinces. The following extract will show the general tenor of his argument:

Mr. Bacon observed that the conclusion which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had drawn rested upon the idea that the men were guilty. If they were guilty, they certainly ought not to receive the benefit of the interposition of the Government of the United States. They had no claim on the United States when considered as criminals or as men who had voluntarily engaged in this service. The report of the committee did not state this to be the case. I acknowledge (said Mr. B.) that they are guilty in some respects, having innocently transgressed the laws. If they are guilty in the eye of justice, I contend they ought not to have relief.—The report of the committee states that under a persuasion that the facts set forth by the petitioners were true, they were induced to submit this resolution. The committee had evidence which they deemed competent to prove that these men were not guilty men. In what respect, then, are they to be compared to Aaron Burr? No man will say that *he* did not proceed on his expedition with his eyes open, or that *he* could plead ignorance. The fact in relation to these men appears to be that they were inveigled; that their offence was involuntary, not as respected engaging in what they thought the service of the United States, but as to going abroad; for against their consent they were forced into the service. Therefore, with great truth it might be said that they were scourged to the service. If this was the fact, as the committee appeared to have believed, I ask in what their case differs from that of men taken captive by the Algerines?

Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, spoke more than usually at length (for him) on the subject. The pith of his argument is contained in the following extracts:

'I, for my part, (said Mr. Macon,) never will give one cent of money out of the pockets of those whom I represent for the relief of those who would enlist with Miranda, or any other foreigner. Gentlemen may talk about the innocence of these men; I do not believe that they were innocent. They knew what they were about; the papers of the day were filled with accounts of the great fortunes they were to make, the hope of which no doubt induced great part of them to go in the enterprise. In proportion to the freedom of men, and of course to their power of intriguing, ought we to guard against such men as these. I feel no compassion for them, no more than I would for a man about to be hung for a crime which merited the punishment of death. I might feel compassion for such a man when seeing him going to the place of execution; but I would never put my hand to a petition for the pardon of a man who had committed murder. Their own word is taken for their innocence. Take his own word for it, and no man was ever guilty. Remember, sir, how many conspiracies you have already had in this country. They began ten years ago to disturb the country, and yet these offenders are to be called peaceable and inoffensive men! The history of all free Governments exhibits the same thing. I have no feeling for them, I repeat. I do not want them back. I wish that they and all other citizens of this country, rich or poor, who would follow the Mirandas or any other adventurers, were out of it. If all of these men, except Capt. Lewis (the commander of the Leander) and Miranda, were innocent, they have very little of that American feeling which characterizes our citizens and seamen in general, or they would have knocked their employers overboard when they could get to a place where they could do it securely. If their failing to do so is no proof of their guilt, they have been convicted of the crime, and that is certainly some proof. It is true, they were treated not quite so bad or a little worse than those who were hung; for I am at a loss to say which fate I should have chosen.

I want all American citizens to know that if they engage in any nefarious transactions by which their fellow-citizens may be involved in war, the nation will not extend its hand to relieve them from any difficulty they may get into. Let them follow Burr, Miranda, or any one else, and share their fate.

It has been said that these men are Americans, and entitled to the protection of the nation. I do not doubt that they are Americans by birth, but they have not American feelings. I think less of such men than I do of the foreigner naturalized here, and who yet feels for the country of his birth. This Government was too free for them, and they wished to attach themselves to the fortunes of a foreign despot. They did so; and I am unwilling to give one cent of the public money to relieve them from the situation in which they have placed themselves.

Mr. Taylor, of South Carolina, was called up by a party turn given to the debate, and defended the Administration (of Mr. Jefferson) against the imputation that it had connived at Miranda's expedition. He agreed entirely with Mr. Randolph and Mr. Macon on the merits of the question, adding the following suggestions:

But it seems (said Mr. Taylor) that men are to be called back to the country to tell the tale of their sufferings and horrors. Now, sir, I suspect, from the feelings which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ross) himself has shown, that other feelings would be excited; that, if they return, they would bring back with them their resentment against those who punished them; they would return with information of the state of the country; your interference would convince them that, no matter how nefarious a plan might be, this nation would again stretch out its arm to protect them; and, like the petty incursions which the Danes in former days made on the British coast, whatever hard blows are received, will only be the motives for a larger band to follow. If the people of the United States would not believe Moses and the prophets, if they would not already prefer the dull pursuits of civil life to these nefarious piratical expeditions, they would not believe it, though these men with their chains came back and told it—though one should rise from the dead and tell it.

Mr. Macon was again called up by some remarks upon his first speech; and, among other remarks, made these:

Sir, you may try to laugh at "Roman virtue" till you get it out of countenance; but it is that stern virtue on which every republic depends. All republics that ever did or will exist must depend on that stern or Roman virtue. To take a thing half right or half wrong, is not according to my creed. I was always rather foolhardy—neck or nothing; and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) need not fear that I shall depart from it as long as I have common sense. I had rather be in the majority than in the minority; but I shall never go there for the sake of being in one.

As to the money involved in this business, I do not bring it up as an objection. It is the advocates who bring it up. But my colleague (Mr. Holland) has made a new discovery—not only that these men are innocent, but that they are deserving men, because they went crusading in the cause of liberty. Sir, let us take care of home first. When we can do more than support our own liberty, we may go a crusading. We are in a situation, the gentleman seems to think, to go into a general battle, to revolutionize South America, and after that to take British India, I suppose. It is something strange that we who are opposed to the resolution are called upon to prove these men guilty.—They went in an unlawful expedition, and are taken in the fact. I have no charity for evil-doers. I have heard nothing said of their repentance, though a good deal of their sufferings.

You may moralize till you demolish law. My system of democracy is, that law, when made, shall not be broken.

We are to get these men back; all our finer feelings are interested. We shall perhaps make schoolmasters of them to teach our children the art and necessity of political crusades. I repeat that I do not want one of them again in this nation. I judge them solely by their actions. Like the gentleman from Tennesse, (Mr. Rhea,) I do not want them to be called my fellow-citizens. Great Britain may take them and put them on board her navy, as she did her own from the same place. It is in vain to appeal to the fine feelings of the heart and to humanity when talking about these people. The House must and will judge the case according to its merits.

These extracts show the spirit of the debate, and what ideas were entertained at that day—when *no law* of the United States existed forbidding them—of conspiracies to conquer and plunder the territories of Powers friendly to the United States.

When, at the close of the debate, the question was taken upon the Report of the Committee requesting the President to interfere, it was *rejected*, by a tie vote.—We state this, however, as a fact which the reader may be curious to know, and not as a decision to which we should have arrived. If the men deserved severe punishment, they had received it in full measure; and, had we held the casting vote in that case, it would in all probability have been given in favor of their redemption from captivity.

TURNING IT TO ACCOUNT.

"Patriotism," according to Dr. Johnson, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel." There were fillibusters in his day as well as in ours. But if the great didactic could rise from his grave and witness with what amusing avidity the whole Loco Foco party of this country—Barnburners, Old Hunkers, and all—are just now hastening, helter skelter, to that "refuge," he would be more than ever persuaded of the truth of his remark.

Cuba, at this time, is the "refuge" (Dr. Johnson's sort of "refuge") for all the patriots and patriotism in the country. It is a hobby that is dragged on the stage at a moment singularly opportune for the *use* of the Democracy, who hope to ride into office upon it through the approaching elections, especially in Massachusetts & Pennsylvania. The Old Hunker and his loving friend, the Barnburner, have bestridden the beast, and are already driving him at a gallop as fast as he will go.

Blessed country is ours! The streets are full of patriots and patriotism. Our Parks are full of men and boys, ready to die to save somebody; panting to emancipate everybody that wants emancipation; impatient to republicanize every country that wants to be a republic.

Nay, indeed, it does not much matter whether anybody *wants* their assistance or not. Every people that has not a republican form of government like ours, it is taken for granted, is enduring the most dreadful despotism, and hence it is concluded that their presence is wanted to effect a revolution, which is looked upon only as a mere "job," which it is the duty of every journeyman Democrat to perform "free gratis for nothing."

There are two parties employed in this "manifest destiny" business: one is made up mostly of young men with but little to do, their heads full of chivalry, with an irrepressible longing after military "glory," and other extravagant ideas; the other is made up of cunning office-seekers, always to be found in the Loco Foco camp, talking about Liberty, but taking precious care never to be found venturing anything in the shape of purse or person—we shall say nothing about reputation—for it. The juveniles are used by the venerables just as the monkey used the cat, when he wanted to get his chesnuts out of the fire. The old rats are not so green. What they are after is office, and to get office it is necessary to have a good supply of cats-paws, especially in such an excitement as the Cuban foray has stirred up in this country.

Therefore, when we hear an obstreperous Barnburner or Old Hunker, in our Park, here, abusing the Federal Government for its "recreancy to Liberty," its "carelessness of the lives of American citizens," it would be well to inquire what office he is looking for; for, depend upon it, it is office only he is after. Nobody but the *greenhorns* "hurrah" or join in expeditions to go off to fight, at the suggestion of men who only laugh at and joke over the "demonstration," when it is killed off or dispersed.

These wholesale and retail dealers in "patriotism," as it is called, have a curious way of judging whether you are a "patriot" or not. For example, if you don't let fall a shower of crocodile tears for the "murdered fifty," keep cursing the Captain General of Cuba, and execrating the Federal authorities at Washington, you are only a "miserable apologist for despotism," "a craven-hearted submissionist," "an organ of Concha,"—in short, any thing and everything but the sort of person this fast age, fast people, and fast country of ours are in want of, just at this interesting stage of national progression.

Now, in our humble opinion, the meanest of all party expedients, the most sneaking way of catching a vote or two, is to be found in the *use* to which we see Loco Foco tricksters are putting this Cuban business. As an instance of what we mean, take the following electioneering paragraph, which the Old Hunker organ at Boston, the "Times," keeps at the head of its leading editorial column:

"☞ Keep it before the American People, That the Whig press defends the cowardly butchery of FIFTY Americans, Irishmen, Hungarians, and Poles, by the bloody villain who now rules over the island of Cuba in the name of a woman. Almost every Whig paper that we open has something to say in defence of the foulest crime that has been perpetrated in America since the days of the Pizzaros, or is silent, while Democratic journals condemn it in decided terms. Let it be remembered too, that our ships are fired into by Spanish men of war, and that our cowardly Whig Government shows no intention of noticing the insult. And let it also be remembered, that the murder of the Americans in Havana is justified on the ground that they had been outlawed by Fillmore, the two-faced coward."

We might go on and multiply instances,—but to what end? It could not, certainly, open wider the eyes of intelligent Democrats, even, to the paltry purpose which blackguardism like this is intended to subserve. It is just such "patriots" that pen such filthy libels as these that Dr. Johnson must have had in his mind's eye when he ventured the saying we set out in quoting, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."—*N. Y. Express.*

EXECUTIVE INTERCESSION.

The annexed statement, which appears in the Washington papers, makes known the steps taken by the President in behalf of the Cuban prisoners. Every body must wish success to his benevolent efforts:

"Upon the receipt of these (Captain Platt's) despatches, the President directed copies to be sent to the Spanish Minister, the further to enforce an appeal already made to that Government, now since the leader of the expedition has been cut off, to deal mercifully with his deluded followers, who were enticed into the invasion under the belief that the people of the Island were already in a state of revolution, and desired assistance to establish a Republican Government—a state of facts which, had it existed, could not have justified their conduct, either in view of our own statutes or of the law of nations, but the expectation of which gives them a strong claim to pardon."

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE LAWS.

While we find the administration condemned by portions of the Democratic press, for the firm and energetic steps it has taken to prevent lawless expeditions into Cuba, the Charleston Mercury charges it with "not executing what it claims to be the laws of the United States, in the case of Cuba, nor has it made even a decent attempt to perform what it has assumed to be its duty in the premises." The Mercury says it has "a right to conclude that this has been by design." It intimates that it is Mr. Fillmore's object "to get rid of domestic difficulties by breeding foreign broils," and adds: "The recent conduct of the Administration will make it extremely difficult to avoid a foreign war." "Nowhere," says the Mercury, "has the administration made any effective preparation to execute the laws of the United States, except in South Carolina, and that avowedly against the supreme authority of the State."

That these assertions are unjust, few dispassionate minds will deny. Yet the fact that one section of the opposition charges Mr. Fillmore with a too rigid performance of his duty, and another with designedly neglecting his duty for the purpose of involving the country in a foreign war, shows that the opposition to his course with regard to Cuba, arises from a captious party spirit which will not be satisfied with any steps he may take. The allegations against him destroy each other and prove that the Democracy cannot agree among themselves upon a verdict in regard to his course. Others will agree, however, that the administration has exerted all its legitimate authority to preserve the National faith, which is the only ground for the charge that he has gone beyond his duty in the execution of the laws, and that he exhibits an equal readiness to sustain the honor of the country, which is the only ground for the charge that he designs to involve the country in a foreign war.

But, supposing the Mercury's convictions to be well founded, that journal ought to derive great satisfaction from the fact. If the United States get into a foreign war, especially with England, South Carolina can then avail herself of the alliance to which some of her politicians look forward with hope, and instead of fighting her battles "solitary and alone," vault upon the back of the British Lion. Those soldiers of Uncle Sam, of whose presence on its seaboard it now so bitterly complains, might then have their hands full, with a British squadron firing in their front, and the chivalry of Carolina firing on their rear!

Richmond Republican.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that this gentleman has, so far, discharged all the duties of his exalted station in a manner to entitle him to universal confidence. He has proven himself to be a *patriot President*—an able statesman—a man of genuine and unwavering integrity In the administration of the affairs of the Government, he has been guided by the *Constitution*, and not by any selfish or meretricious influences. He has not endeavored to tamper with sections, or factions, or cliques, for the purpose of winning favor by a sacrifice of principle; but he has manifested a sincere desire and purpose to promote the interests and happiness of the *whole* country. He is the devoted friend of the *Union*, and the enemy of those who would destroy it. He is the faithful guardian of the rights of the people, as they are defined in the Constitution; and in no instance has he manifested the slightest disposition to exercise to their prejudice a single power that he possesses. He has firmly and consistently maintained the position of a Chief Magistrate, clothed with authority only for the good of the people. We have seen in him no recourse to unworthy artifices for the purpose of obtaining popularity, but we have seen him rise proudly above all political trickery, and act openly in a spirit of fidelity and devotion to our institutions. Such a President has high claims to the favor and support of an intelligent people; and if Mr. Fillmore does not receive at their hands the most cheering testimonials of their approbation, it will not be because he does not merit them. The Democrats may echo and re-echo in the popular ear their clamors against him—they may heap upon him their denunciations and their railleries—they may hurl at him all the epithets of disparagement and opprobrium which they can command—but it will be in vain. They cannot injure his good name. They cannot make the people believe that he is inimical to their welfare, or insensible of his obligations to promote it in the exalted sphere in which he has been called to act. The services of so exemplary a Chief Magistrate cannot be otherwise then liberally appreciated through the length and breadth of the land. They will find their way to the hearts of his countrymen; and if, amidst the rage of party strife, he should meet with any degree of contemporary injustice, impartial history will, in a calmer era, after present excitements and their circumstances shall have passed away, hold up his Administration as one altogether worthy of the great Republic over which he presided.

And now, with these views and impressions as to Mr. Fillmore's character and course, we cannot lay down our pen without expressing ourselves a little further. Of all the distinguished names which have been brought forward in connection with the Presidency, we think that his is stamped with the strongest claims to notice. He is, certainly, everything considered, the best entitled to the honor of being chosen by the people to occupy for another term the Chair of State which he has filled so well; and we hope that, in due time the party to which he belongs will, with unanimity, proclaim him as their candidate, and use every exertion to secure his election. We are sorry that we not feel privileged to summon the *Democrats* to co-operate in so good a work. We would turn them from the errors of their ways if we could. But "Ephraim is joined to his idols," and we must, however reluctantly, "let him alone."

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

The civil polity of England is but a bundle of inequalities, but English law rules with an impartiality that is realized nowhere else in Europe. Whatever may be the theory of the British Constitution, British justice, in its domestic administration, is as even-handed as it is supreme; and it is this more than any other cause which for centuries has kept England so exalted among the nations. Royal prerogatives and aristocratic privileges shrink into absolute insignificance by the side of one of those solid rights which the meanest English subject inherits from his ancestors. The humblest cottage in Britain has a sanctity which the loftiest mansion on Continental Europe cannot claim.—"The winds may whistle through it, and the rains of heaven may enter it, but the King of England cannot." These great prescriptive rights too, differ from all similar rights in ancient or modern times, but in the universality of their application.—They are rather territorial than personal, and overlay British soil everywhere like the atmosphere of Heaven. The vilest vagabond upon the face of the earth may enter the British realm unquestioned, and when once there the government, with all its eighty thousand soldiers at its heels, cannot harm a hair of his head so long as he yields an Englishman's obedience to the Law. The simple reply of Lord Palmerston in Parliament a fortnight ago, to the question of some jealous friend of liberty, whether the ministry thought of yielding to the solicitation of foreign powers to expel from the kingdom some of the most dangerous of the political refugees, —"The Government has no such power," —bespeaks a nation which, with all her thousand faults every free-born American must admire, though he may not love.—The Englishman resents every encroachment by Authority upon Law, with a vehemence proportionate to his own reverent submissiveness to the Law. Almost every great civil disturbance that has ever occurred in England has been instigated by a determination, not to conquer new, but to preserve old constitutional and legal rights. Strangely unconcerned as Englishmen generally are about many of the political burdens bequeathed to them by ruder times, they still watch the administration of justice with the most jealous scrutiny. Nowhere else are judicial acts canvassed by the Press with so much freedom, and, if need be, severity: and nowhere else does an injury inflicted upon the meanest member of a community arouse such a general sense of personal wrong.

An illustration of this peculiarity has just occurred in the case of an old apple woman, expelled from Hyde Park by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—Any one of our readers who has sauntered through Hyde Park, near the Serpentine, within six or seven years, has probably noticed the white stone cottage where apples and cakes were kept for sale by a bustling old lady, who rejoices in the plebeian name of Ann Hicks. Her grandfather was licensed by George II. to keep an apple-stand on this spot as a reward—in fact, as an *equivalent*, we suppose—for pulling his royal person out of the water. The privilege descended to his son, and afterwards to his grand-daughter, the present Ann. The latter kept the plain old hereditary stall till a few years ago, when, by the permission of the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, she built a little lodge upon the spot, for the better accommodation of herself and customers. Here, in her own modest way, Ann lived and flourished; till suddenly one fine morning, just after the Crystal Palace had commenced rising "like an exhalation" in the immediate neighborhood, she received notice to quit the premises. It was a sore blow to poor Ann, but she had to yield, and her house was razed to the earth. The old lady was left completely destitute, for all her earnings had been invested in her little tenement. She applied to the Commissioners for compensation; they refused it, for she had strictly no legal claim to it. She interested Lord Ashley, Lord Dudley Stuart, and others in her case, and the matter was brought before Parliament.—Lord Seymour, the Chief of the Commissioners, was sharply questioned, and delivered himself of a very lame explanation. The Press of all political shades took the matter up, and commented upon the unjust procedure of the Commission—although their idol, the Duke of Wellington, was upon the Board—with great asperity. For days the shabby old lady, who was then peddling three-penny cakes in the streets, was one of the most talked-of persons in the United Kingdom. Her property, worth, some five or six hundred dollars, had been taken from her for the public benefit, without the recompense which equity, not law, entitled her to; and the wrong at once kindled the public indignation. What the issue of the matter may be, we know not; but we are quite sure that our readers will unite with us in believing that much may be made of a people who so spiritedly cry—

"——Woe
To him that treads upon the free born toe"
of Ann Hicks, the old apple-woman

Courier & Enquirer.

A man too busy to take care of his health, is like a mechanic, too busy to take care of his tools.

HORRID OCCURRENCE.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

It is our melancholy duty to [illegible] of the most unfortunate and fatal [illegible] of poison by arsenic that ever has [illegible] in this country. It appears that [illegible] time past Mr. John Carr and [illegible] have kept a boarding-house at [illegible] Prince street. Yesterday afternoon [illegible] the dinner was finished, the [illegible] house, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] five gentlemen, two ladies, three [illegible] and the servant in the family, were [illegible] vomiting in a violent manner. [illegible] Stout and Levins were called [illegible] nounced the whole household poisoned. The medical gentlemen [illegible] administered such medicines to [illegible] tients as was calculated to relieve [illegible] but notwithstanding all their efforts [illegible] the unfortunate children died yesterday.

The physicians remained with the [illegible] oned people during the whole of [illegible] night, and nothing was left undone [illegible] them to secure the comfort and [illegible] patients to health, but in the case of [illegible] Carr, and one of the boarders, all [illegible] their efforts were unavailing, as he died [illegible] this morning in great agony.

Mr. Carr and several of his family [illegible] still very sick, but are not in any [illegible] immediate danger, although in very [illegible] critical positions, provided they can [illegible] not be removed from their present [illegible] facts in this lamentable occurrence [illegible] near as could be ascertained, are as follows: It appears that about two weeks since Mr. Carr requested one of his grandchildren, who works in a manufactory [illegible] description down town, to bring him some arsenic for the purpose of poisoning [illegible] The dangerous drug was accordingly procured, taken to the boarding-house and laid away for Mr. C., who, it appears, placed it where it had been deposited before, but could not find it. A general search was made for it, but it had mysteriously disappeared, and no one knew where it was, or when, as is stated, it was found. It was finally discovered in the culinary department, where stood a large bowl of flour, which had been prepared by Mrs. C., the deceased, intending to make a pudding for her family on the following day, and, as is stated and believed, the fatal poison, the arsenic for flour or salt, was put by her into the pudding, of which all the family partook with the effects as above stated.

The Orange Culture in F[illegible]—It was with gratification that we announced that the Orange Trees in Florida were fast recovering from the severe frosts which had afflicted them for the last fifteen years. Should this anticipation prove true, it will be a source of great wealth.

Previous to 1835, when the orange groves were killed by the severe frost of that year, not less than 20,000 boxes of oranges were shipped from St. John's river and the port of Key West, and sold at the average price of $3 per hundred. It was a heavy loss to the citizens of Florida to have the trees, with much wealth cut off in one night.

And this was the product of a comparatively small portion of the country, by trifling labor. The average product per acre of full-grown orange trees was $1,000 per annum, and one hundred trees would extend two or three acres without crowding. Orange culture is no more difficult than that of any fruit tree. The principal mode of increasing them is from the seed. The best trees are produced also from the layer or sprout. There are some groves on the banks of the river which have been budded on the native sour orange, which is found in almost every swamp and hammock in the State.

With the very extensive railroad facilities of communication by steam and railroad now existing, a very many years cannot elapse before the market can be supplied [illegible] luscious fruit.

Sincerely do we hope the [illegible] alluded to may not be premature, and restore wealth to a large portion of the State, and give to property [illegible] millions where it is scarcely worth thousands now.—*Charleston M[illegible]*

The "Chambers (Ala.) Tribune" contains the following election [illegible] J. Nicks, one of the members from Talladega county:

The Colonel had incurred the [illegible] enmity of a certain preacher—[illegible] been ejected from his church [illegible] quently restored. The parson [illegible] was no favorite with his wife [illegible] when Nicks was nominated, she [illegible] em "snorated it publicly that [illegible] should be elected, his (the parson's) [illegible] would be for sale, and himself [illegible] emigrate.

Well, the Colonel went [illegible] ty a time or two, and found [illegible] "bound to go;" and shortly after [illegible] at that highly satisfactory [illegible] paying the parson in a crowd [illegible] dressing, sung out to him—"[illegible] Slasher, begin to fix up your [illegible] —draw your deeds—I am [illegible] sent these people, *ecstatic!* [illegible] leave, let me give you thanks [illegible] ing your intention as soon as [illegible] on that account I am getting [illegible] church and the most of your [illegible]

The parson has not been [illegible]

A Novel mode of acquiring [illegible]—A man in Paris having amused [illegible] by swallowing several flints, [illegible] he could swallow a watch. A [illegible] present, doubting the fact, [illegible] man a watch which he immediately [illegible] lowed. The tradesman desired [illegible] watch might be returned, but [illegible] clared that he had swallowed it, [illegible] unable to give it up. The [illegible] police, on being appealed to, [illegible] was entitled to the watch.

The Bloomer Costume.—In reference to the Bloomer costume, a correspondent of the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury sends the following *jeu d' esprit:*

Let the dames of America dress as they will,
Should they all "cut their petticoats off at their knees,"
'Tis only a bold protestation
Against a bad habit, called *modesty*,
That spoils every place where they have sat in,
Defiles all their carpets, and dirties the flooring,
And *sticks to the skirts* of the men.
Don't fancy, dear Jonathan, ladies do this
Because they have *cut* their old fashioned skirts,
They have done it to shame *you* into your own,
And will lengthen *their* habits when you do your own.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1851.

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.*

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

I send a paper, which I hope will reach time for Thursday's Observer, (though is uncertain, from the abominable condition of the mails to Fayetteville,) containing full particulars of the capture and execution of Lopez. It is a melancholy story of delusion, suffering, and death—death deserved, undoubtedly, but still shocking enough. What I am most required to see and hear, is, that this termination of the Cuban "revolution," puts an end to all thoughts of further expeditions from the United States. That being its effect, the lives already sacrificed may well be regarded as a national blessing. For, if successes had at all attended this expedition, or even if the "patriots" had escaped, it would have led to further violations of the public peace, probably to war, and to the loss of many thousands, instead of hundreds, of lives.

Hearing Dr. Hawks preach yesterday, one of his able and eloquent sermons, reminded me that I ought sooner to have written to state what the Rev. Doctor told me two or three weeks ago, in relation to the History of North Carolina, which he has been for some years engaged in preparing. I informed him that the Raleigh Standard had represented his work as merely an Ecclesiastical History. He replied that that was an entire mistake. That his purpose was to write a Civil History of his native State, and for that purpose he is still desirous of obtaining materials, and still intends to visit the State, soon, for the purpose of procuring them.

The object of the Standard was to promote the sale of Col. Wheeler's proposed work,—an object which might have been gained, it seems to me, without such a sacrifice of truth. It can hardly be credited that Col. Wheeler himself authorized such a story, for he saw and conversed with Dr. Hawks only a short time before the statement was made by the Standard.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1851.

President Fillmore is expected here, with some of his Cabinet, (Gov. Graham included,) next week in pursuance of an invitation to attend a three day's celebration of the opening of a Rail Road communication from Boston to Canada. I hope they will come, as I would like much to pay my respects to so good and great a President as Mr. Fillmore has proved himself to be. I am sorry to hear that great efforts are making, in all this Northern country, and in the West, to secure the nomination of the Whig Convention for Gen. Scott; and that there is a strong probability of the success of these efforts. For myself I am altogether in favor of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, in preference to any man, however patriotic or popular he may be. Why should we change a man who is confessedly so popular, so truly *National* as Mr. Fillmore, for *any body?* I must close, for the mail, hoping this will reach Fayetteville by Monday.

Mrs. Crittenden, wife of the Attorney General, died at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 7th inst.

THE CUBAN ENTERPRISE.—A Telegraphic despatch from New Orleans was received at the War Department on the 10th inst., announcing that all expeditions against Cuba are abandoned, and that all persons collected in that City for the purpose of engaging in them will be sent home. Three hundred have already returned to Alabama.

The latest invention of the "patriots" at New Orleans is, that Lopez was induced to engage in the recent expedition, by letters written by command of the Captain General of Cuba!

The Florida Republican, published at Jacksonville, announces the sailing from that place on the 2d inst. of the Steamer Pampero, bound for Cuba, with one hundred volunteers, who go "to re-inforce the liberating army of Cuba." But a letter received in Baltimore from Savannah, says that the Pampero is blockaded by a Revenue Cutter near that city. Another letter from the same place states that Gen. Gonzalez is preparing an expedition, consisting of 2000 men, for another attack upon Cuba.

A New Orleans despatch announces that the Captain General of Cuba has released two of the prisoners.

These, we believe, are all the Cuban reports put into circulation since our last.—Our readers may take them for what they are worth.

COTTON STATISTICS.—The Cotton crop for 1850-51, amounts to 2,450,000 bales. Of this, 1,988,710 bales were exported to Foreign Countries, and about 500,000 bales used in this country.

404,108 bales were used by manufactories in the States North of Virginia, against 487,769 last year. 60,000 bales were used by the States South and West of Virginia, against 107,500 last year. Of these, North Carolina has used 13,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The decrease in home consumption is owing to the high prices of the raw material for the greater part of the season, and the low rates obtained for the manufactured article.

RETROSPECTION.—We direct the particular attention of our readers to the able and interesting article under this caption, which we take from the National Intelligencer. We publish it, not only as an appropriate and excellent commentary upon the lawless and disorganizing doctrines openly advocated by the Locofoco press throughout the whole Union with a few honorable exceptions; but also as clearly marking out the difference between the principles of the old Republican party and those of the modern Democratic party which claims to be the same with the former.

We especially commend it to the consideration of the Locofoco press of North Carolina, as showing the difference between their position on the Cuba question and that occupied on a similar question, forty-two years ago, by NATHANIEL MACON and JOHN RANDOLPH—Macon whom they have eulogised as the great advocate of secession and all the other "cardinal principles of Democracy," and Randolph who has occupied an almost equally exalted position in their affections, since to use their own language, "he declared that Nathaniel Macon was the purest patriot in the Union."

It will be seen that Macon and Randolph bitterly opposed any interference by the American Government in behalf of those unfortunate and misguided men who were induced to join an expedition to free from Spanish oppression certain Spanish colonies in South America. It will be seen that the House of Representatives *rejected* the resolution directing Executive interference, at a time when *no law* prohibited such expeditions. Yet a WHIG Administration which interfered to preserve from punishment the prisoners made in the first expedition against Cuba, and which is now seeking the release of those made in the recent expedition, is denounced as a Federal Monarchical Administration, whilst Macon and Randolph, who opposed any Executive interference in a similar case, are every where lauded by the same press, as true Democratic Republicans and friends of the rights of man! The People can judge, and will not fail to condemn such hypocrisy.

The course of the Administration is the only proper course. It has allowed itself to be influenced, neither by the severity of Macon and Randolph and other such lights of Democracy in times past, nor by the levelling and disorganizing doctrines of modern Democracy. It has discouraged and sought to prevent entirely the recent violation of the Law of Nations, but ever leaning to the side of mercy, it now seeks the liberation of those unfortunate men led astray by the misrepresentations of Spanish Emissaries and the Locofoco Press. It has looked to the Constitution and the Laws, to find its prescribed duty, and heedless of the denunciations of a bitter party press, it has moved steadily onward in the performance of that duty.

Such is the course of conduct always advocated by the Whig party—such is the course of the Whig Administration, and as such it is entitled to the commendation and support of every right-minded man and true lover of his country.

FOREIGN.—The Niagara arrived at New York on Thursday last, the 11th instant. Since the sailing of the America, Cotton had advanced an eighth. The sales of the week amounted to 57,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 23,000.

The Potato disease has appeared in Ireland.

The political news is uninteresting.

CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK.—The Whig and Democratic State Conventions met in Syracuse on the 10th inst. We learn from the Express that entire harmony existed in the former. The nominations were made with much unanimity. The resolutions are not yet published, but we suppose that they will ratify the action of the Central Committee, of which we have already expressed our disapprobation.

In the Democratic Convention the Barnburners had a large majority, and succeeded in electing their candidates for officers. The Resolutions reported by a Committee composed of a majority of Barnburners, express devotion to the Union and a determination to meet the Democrats of other States in a National Convention. A minority report sustaining the Compromise was made, but was, we suppose, rejected.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIG CONVENTION.—We are sorry to see that the Whigs of Massachusetts have followed the example of the Massachusetts Locofocos. Their Convention, which met at Springfield, a few days since, adopted the most patriotic Resolutions, avowed their devotion to the Union and their intention to support the Constitution and the Laws, cordially approved the course of the Administration in supporting the Union against all assaults from any and every quarter, and recommended Daniel Webster for the Presidency. But they nominated the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop for Governor.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—We see no necessity for replying to the collection of unfounded assertions in the "Daily Journal" of the 11th inst. That paper will, we imagine, find it difficult to convince the intelligent people of North Carolina, that such Northern Locofocos as Jas. Buchanan, Geo. M. Dallas, Gen. Quitman and the Editor of the Journal, are more devoted to the South, than *Southerners*.

IMMIGRATION.—In the three months of June, July and August, 88,754 emigrants were landed at the port of New York.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—Our attention has been directed to an article copied into the last North Carolinian from the Raleigh Standard, in which the Fayetteville Observer is called upon to retract certain statements which the Standard "upon the best authority" pronounces "wholly destitute of truth." The statements thus emphatically denied, we published in the Observer of August 19th, and are as follows:

"*Hon. A. W. Venable.*—The fear of defeat by Mr. Graves has induced this gentleman to come out from the disunionists and avow himself a real "submissionist." We learn from the Milton Chronicle that he declared in his speech in Granville a few days before the election, that he "*would unconditionally abide by the Compromise*" —"that he would do nothing to destroy it" —"that he would stand by the Union upon the terms of the Compromise."

"Of course Mr. Venable will be at once denounced by his Locofoco brethren as a "traitor to the South." At any rate, he deserves to be, for moved by the paltry considerations of a seat in Congress and eight dollars a day, he has avowed his determination to submit to what he and they have denounced as palpable violations of the Constitution and the rights of the South."

As we do not exchange with, and therefore never see the Standard, the public will understand why its article has not sooner received a proper reply. Under such circumstances, we leave it to the Editor's sense of justice (if he has any) to determine upon the propriety of calling upon us in the name of "truth and justice to correct statements" upon his denial, when he knew that except by accident we should never see that denial! But of that we will not complain. We will reply to his attack upon us as briefly and explicitly as possible.

And in order to be both brief and explicit, we assert and will prove, that in its attack upon us, the Standard has asserted a falsehood. It says the above "statement of the Observer is wholly destitute of truth." Now the reader has only to look to the statements themselves and he will find, that we distinctly said, "*we learn from the Milton Chronicle, &c. &c.*" The Observer then made *no* statements of its own. The statements were made by the Milton Chronicle, and although denied by the Standard upon "the best authority," much better authority than the Standard will be required to induce us to distrust them. For they were made, says the Chronicle, "upon the authority of a gentleman of the highest standing, and a genuine democrat also, whose name will be given if demanded." So much for the Standard's denial, to which we feel disposed to attach little consequence, since we have shown that its foundation was falsehood.

To its call upon us "in the name of truth and justice to correct our misrepresentations," we have only to say, that when the Standard proves that we *have* misrepresented any one, we will most cheerfully correct the misrepresentation. Such has ever been our habit even towards the Editor of the Standard, who published slanders with regard to the *private* affairs of one of the Editors of this paper, and has never yet retracted them although proven to be such.

The Newbernian issues a prospectus proposing to publish that paper twice a week. Terms $4 per annum. The Newbernian is a sound Whig and Union paper, and we wish it much success in its enterprise.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Virginia Commercial Convention assembled in Richmond on the 10th inst. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Richard Anderson as President, with fifteen Vice Presidents. Among the latter were Gov. Morehead of this State and Gov. Jones of Tennessee. A long Report made by a Committee appointed for the purpose was unanimously adopted, together with the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That lines of mail or other steamers, or other vessels, from Hampton Roads, to some port or ports of Europe, ought to be established; and Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and such other Southern States as are disposed to aid in the enterprise, should be appealed to, and an appeal should also be made to Congress to bestow upon such line the same mail facilities which are extended to the Northern lines; and the bars which now obstruct the navigation of James River, should be removed.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to open books for a subscription to a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of constructing or purchasing the necessary vessels to form a line of packets between Virginia and Europe, to be propelled by wind or steam, with sufficient capital to run the said vessels.

That the said Committee prepare a petition to be presented to the Legislature for the incorporation of said Company, with leave to the corporate authorities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Richmond, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, and Alexandria, and any other corporate town in Virginia, to subscribe for stock in said Company.

Resolved, That lines of packet ships, screw-propellers, or mail steamers, ought to be established between the exporting cities of Virginia, and the West Indies, and South America.

Resolved, also, That the people of Virginia be requested to hold meetings in their several counties, cities and towns, to effect the objects of the foregoing resolution; and that to this end it be recommended to them to adopt some organization, by the appointment of standing and corresponding committees, or otherwise, as to them shall seem best.

Resolved, That the merchants of our Atlantic cities ought to import directly to our Virginia ports the productions of foreign countries used and consumed in this and the adjoining States; and that it be recommended to the merchants of the interior, and the people at large, to aid them in this noble enterprise.

OUTRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Baltimore Patriot gives the following account of a recent outrage at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The Patriot says:

AWFUL OUTRAGE—FOUR CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY SHOT.

We learn that a dreadful affair took place at Christiana, Lancaster county, Penn., on Wednesday last, in which some five or six persons were killed. It appears that Mr. Edward Gorsuch, his son Dickinson Gorsuch, Nathan Nelson, Mr. Hutchins, and another person from Baltimore county, had gone to the above place for the purpose of endeavoring to procure the arrest of some absconded slaves. The runaways, with some negroes of the place, had taken refuge in a house, and on the U. S. Marshal with his posse, in company with the above named persons approaching, the negroes sallied from the house and fired upon them, killing Mr. Edward Gorsuch instantly, and mortally wounding his son, from which he afterwards died. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Hutchins were also severely injured; the others, it is said, escaped unhurt. The Marshal's party then fired upon the negroes, and it is said killed four of them. At the time of making the sally, one of the negroes struck the corpse of the elder Mr. Gorsuch with an axe, splitting his skull open; the body of Mr. D. Gorsuch was nearly cut into by a blow from a scythe. In addition to the above, we learn that Dr. Pierce and Mr. Hutchins are missing, and great fears are entertained that these have also fallen victims to the desperation of the negroes. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood upon the subject.

The above facts were communicated by a messenger from the place where the tragical affair occurred, who reached here this morning, oh his way to inform the relatives of Messrs. Gorsuch of the sad occurrence. The deceased resided about twenty miles from this city, on the York road, and were held in the highest estimation by all who knew them.

The following additional particulars were furnished us by the Editor of the Jacksonian, who received them officially.

The gentleman named above proceeded to a place called Christiana, between Lancaster and Philadelphia, to recover some runaway slaves who belonged to Edward Gorsuch, and ran off about a year since. They discovered the house where the negroes were, and upon entering it, the negroes rushed up stairs and with loaded muskets in their hands prevented the party from ascending. A horn was blown from the windows, and in a few moments large crowds of negroes and whites surrounded the house. The marshal who was in company commanded the whites to assist them—and not a man complied with his orders.

Mr. Gorsuch and his friends finding themselves thus overcome, retired from the house, and as soon as they emerged, were fired upon from the upper windows of the house, and attacked by the crowd outside. Edward Gorsuch was shot in the breast and fell dead. His son was shot in the arm and shoulder, and is reported this morning to have since died from his wounds; both having been beaten with clubs after being shot. Joshua Gorsuch, a nephew of Edward Gorsuch, was shot, and though still living, is considered to be in great danger. Dr. Thomas Pierce was badly shot and beaten, and it is feared cannot survive. Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Nelson escaped and got off to Philadelphia.

Two or three of the negroes were shot, it is said, by some of the officers of the company. Dr. Pierce and Dickinson Gorsuch were still in the care of some white people near Christiana, and up to the hour of going to press, none of them had been brought on. Such was the violence of the attack, that none of the survivors could remain with the wounded, but each had to escape as soon as they could. The crowd of blacks and whites, it is said, numbered over two hundred in a few minutes after the blowing of the horn, none of whom interfered to save the lives of our citizens.

The Philadelphia North American gives the following additional particulars in reference to this dreadful affair:

The information to the fugitive slaves that their master and the officers were after them, is believed to have been given by two negroes from Philadelphia, who dogged the pursuing party to Christiana.

A telegraphic despatch was received at the office of the Marshal of Police, dated Lancaster, asking that officers might be sent to West Philadelphia, to intercept the murderers, who had fled in the slow line.

The line arrived at five, and the despatch did not reach the police office until quarter past five, and then gave no descripton of the suspected parties.

The Marshal telegraphed back for a description, and was answered that Mr. Charles Brady, agent, would furnish him with one. Mr. Brady did not come down in the line.

A number of the Marshal's officers proceeded to West Philadelphia, and all the other western depots, but were too late.

Two suspicious negroes came down in the 5 o'clock train. Several white men also came down, who were heard by the agent conversing of the affair. One of them said when he heard the firing, he rode over to the scene.

Every effort will be made to arrest the murderers, if they come this way.

We saw, at a late hour last night, a letter hastily written to a gentleman in this city, by a person who was an eye witness of the riot, fully confirming all the above facts.

MISSISSIPPI.—A despatch to the Washington Union says that Gen. Quitman has withdrawn from the Gubernatorial canvass, in consequence of the success of the Union party in the election for delegates to the State Convention.

MASONIC COLLEGE.—The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees of the Masonic College located at Oxford:

R. W. Lassiter, R. T. Taylor, J. Bullock, J. R. Herndon, J. T. Littlejohn, N E. Canaday, J. C. Taylor, W. W. Young, G. M. Baskerville, C. H. Jordan, J. Whitaker, P. Berry, Z. M. Paschall, A. T. Jerkins, J. A. Taylor, Edw'd Lee Winslow, J. H. Wheeler, T. E. Pender, C. P. Mendenhall, W. H. Haywood, P. H. Winston, Jr., P. W. Archer, W. P. Taylor, P. P. Clements, R. S. French, Dan'l Coleman, Kenneth Rayner, J. G. Bynum, Dr. Macon, S. Wadkins, and M. A. Outten.

Postscript.

The Northern papers contain no additional particulars concerning the horrible riot at Christiana, Pa. But all of them speak of it in the strongest terms of condemnation. They tell the negroes engaged in it, that such conduct will lead to their expulsion from every free State.

The New York Locofoco Convention adjourned after adopting the resolutions of 1850, passed *prior* to the adoption of the Fugitive Slave Law, and making no mention of it. A resolution approving of the Compromise was laid upon the table, although the motion to do so was avowed to have been made to obtain a test vote. The Barnburners controlled the entire action of the Convention.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. John L. Clifton, Mr. MICHAEL B. BELL, to Mrs. SARAH W. BRADSHAW. Also, by the same, on the 7th inst., Mr. SIMON P. HOBBS to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Henry Stevens, Esq.

In Anson county on the 6th day of May, 1851, by M. W. Mask, Esq., Mr. SIMEON D. PEMBERTON to Miss MARY A. TREADAWAY, daughter of John T. Treadaway.

In Anson county, on the 4th instant, Mr. MERIT DAVIS, of Stanly county, to Miss ELIZABETH TURNER, daughter of George Turner, of Anson county.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 30th ult., Miss JENNET McLEAN.

On the 5th instant, at the residence of his father, WM. E. DOSTER, Clerk of the Superior Court of Union county, in the 26th year of his age.

In Anson county, on the 23d ult., Wm. INGRAM, son of Wesley and Rachel Ingram, aged 6 years.

In Anson county, on the 8th instant, SANDERS G. INGRAM, son of Hugh M. and Ann M. Ingram, aged 5 years.

In Wilmington on Thursday evening, 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., of bowel complaint, WALTER JONES, youngest son of A. V. W. and Jane W. Hewlett, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 9 days.

In Wilmington, on the 4th inst., (at the house of her grand-father, Dr. DeRosset,) MAGDALEN DEROSSET, infant daughter of Rev. M. A. Curtis, of South Carolina, aged 4 months and 24 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 11—Chatham, with goods for Wood & Harris, Murchison, Reid & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, Earnhardt & Moss, Keith & Moss, Boger & Maxwell, J F Chambers & Co, J D Williams, E L & J A Pemberton, B Craig, C T Haigh & Son, Boger & Reese, D McDonald, N Gibson, J Miller, J G M Buffaloe, Williams, Haywood & Co, J & B G Worth, E Belo, Arey, Shemwell & Co, E Fuller.

Sept 14—Steamer Rowan, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, and goods for merchants of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 12—Schrs L P Smith, Wm H Smith, E L B Wales, and Jas F Tobias from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 16.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12½ a 14
Ditto, apple,	47 a 50	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	14 a	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 4½
Cotton,	6½ a 8	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	1 00 a	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¾ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 12½	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	45 a 47
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6½ cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		17 "	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

DOMESTIC SPIRITS.—Apple Brandy has become scarce; we advance our quotation. The quantity of Whiskey coming in is light, but there is enough in market for the demand.

COTTON sells readily at quotation.

BACON continues firm.

CORN sells readily at $1, and but little in market.

No change in Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has declined; sales at 24½ cts. No. 3 Rosin 60 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams 16, Sides 14, Hog round 16. Corn scarce at 80. Turpentine 2 10; Spirits 26½. No. 1 Rosin 1 40 to 2 00. Tar 1 50.—Lard 14. Timber—A limited supply in market; prices range from $4 to $10, according to quality. A fair supply of Flour; Fayetteville brands scarce. No transactions in Lumber; last sale of Flooring Boards was made at 11 50.

Herald.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 10.

At New York, Cotton market very firm.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,343,764 bales, against 2,090,418 last year. Increase 253,346.

☞ The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC for 1852, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 15.

Two Valuable Plantations

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, being desirous to emigrate farther South, offer their Plantations for sale, known as the Tony's Ford Lands. The lands are situated on Little River, Montgomery County, nine miles above its confluence with the Great Pedee, within 3 miles of Richmond County line, where the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road is contemplated to pass, 38 miles from Cheraw, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salisbury. The lands are equal in fertility of soil to any in North Carolina, containing near 1200 acres, 400 of which is bottom land, a large portion of which is adapted to the production of Cotton, making an average of about 1000 lbs. per acre. The high land is also good. The lands are well drained, and as little exposed to freshets as any on the river, and in a state of good cultivation, (we being the judges.) The productions would average from 3 to 4000 bushels of Corn, from 6 to 800 bushels of Wheat, from 16 to 18,000 lbs. of seed Cotton, and not less adapted to the production of Oats. The situations are healthy, containing several good springs that have never been known to fail.—On one of the Plantations there is a commodious two-story Building, now being handsomely painted, and also a large new Gin-house, built on the most approved plan, with a new Cotton press; the other out-buildings in good repair. On the other Plantation there is a comfortable Dwelling, large Gin-house and Cotton press, with other necessary out-buildings; and also a good Orchard. The premises can be bought jointly or separately. Those wishing to purchase land of the most superior quality, will find it to their interest to examine before making other purchases, as it is rare that such inducements are held out to land buyers; for we will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms. Post Office address, McCallum's Store, N. C.

Also, one other Tract, within 2 miles of the above, and situated on Little River, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill site on it, with a Grist Mill in operation. A Saw Mill can be built with but little cost; and as lumber is in considerable demand, would be a profitable business. There are about 100 acres open land on the tract, principally bottom land of good quality. The land is well timbered, mostly long leaf pine, and convenient to the mill. A good bargain will be given.

W. N. PEACOCK.
C. PEACOCK.

Sept. 9, 1851. 22-6tw

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

Carolinian copy.

SHINGLES WANTED.

WANTED, **30,000** Juniper SHINGLES, well rounded, 18 inches long, 4 inches wide, ⅝ of an inch thick, for which $3 50 per thousand will be paid.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Sept. 15, 1851. 22-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

QUEENSWARE.

E. & W. BENNETT, Manufacturers of fancy Rockingham and Yellow Iron STONE WARE, would invite the attention of Southern merchants to their large stock of

Fancy Crockery-Ware,

Of their own manufacture, corner of Canal st. and Canton Avenue, two squares East of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Rail Road Depot, BALTIMORE.

Sept. 12, 1851. 22-4tw

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS REMEDY EXTANT

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

The success of this remedy outstrips the use of anything of the kind. From persons of the first respectability residing in different parts of the country, I have received flattering accounts, and among them the following.

Midway, Ga., April, 1848.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: Your Anodyne Cough Drops have been used in several cases in my family, with most excellent effect; in fact, we found it much superior to the Balsam of Wild Cherry, or anything else we ever gave for coughs or colds. In whooping cough it proved so effectual as to prevent it doing much harm in any way. Yours, &c.,

[Signed] JOSEPH LANE.

Dr. Little—Sir: Not long since, one of my children, quite a stout and healthy child, was for several days much troubled with a wheezing and occasionally difficult breathing, pain about the stomach, restlessness at night, &c. Thinking it might be worms, we gave her your Vermifuge, when entire relief was had by the expulsion of thirty or forty worms.

During the month of March, I had an attack of several weeks, of a violent cough, pain in the breast and side, for which I took the Balsam of Wild Cherry, without being much benefited.—Under the advice of yourself and Dr. Moyer, I took two or three bottles of your Anodyne Cough Drops and was entirely cured, finding it much better than the Balsam of Wild Cherry of Dr. Wistar's. Yours, &c.,

[Signed] MIRANDA FORT.

Talbotton, June, 1848.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson writes as follows:

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: For years past I have been subject to a severe cough and soreness of the lungs, scarcely getting through one attack before another came on, especially when a little exposed. Such was its obstinacy at times, that I was apprehensive it was of a fatal tendency. To cure it, many things were necessarily used, but without success. Two years ago, I tried the Balsam of Wild Cherry, without being much benefited, when your Anodyne Cough Drops were recommended. Of these I took but a few doses before I felt much relieved; I continued to improve daily, until the cough and other symptoms ceased. For awhile afterwards, when I felt any return, a few doses of the medicine stopped it. The past winter, indeed for a year previous, I have not had much of an attack, which has not been the case for seven or eight years before.

Several vials of your Vermifuge medicine have been used in my family, and with a very fine effect indeed.

[Signed] J. B. JACKSON.

Talbot county, April, 1848.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Babcee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

D. M. McDONALD

SOLICITS the attention of buyers to his varied assortment of

China, Glass, and Crockery Ware,

Sugar and Coffee, Hats and Caps, Rope and Bagging, French Brandy and Holland Gin, Port and Madeira Wines, Cigars of the best quality, Dry Goods and Candles, a few fine Clocks, &c. &c.

And every article usually kept for the accommodation of purchasers; all of which I will sell low for cash, or exchange for country Produce.

Hay street, Sept. 15, 1851. 22-1m

Presbytery of Fayetteville.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE will meet in the Presbyterian Church in Everettsville, Wayne county, on Thursday 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Sept. 13. 22-2t

TO WINE MAKERS.

WE have a few barrels of fine old Apple Brandy for sale; such as those who want to make good wine should get.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 16, 1851. 22-tf

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.
HEAD QUARTERS, 34th Regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: You are hereby ordered to have your respective Companies at this place on the 1st Thursday of October next, equipped as the law directs, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of parade. You yourselves are required to attend the day previous for drill.

By order of H. D. McLean, Col. Commanding.
HECTOR McNEILL, Adj't.

Sept. 10, 1851. 22-4m

The Psalmist, with Supplement.

A NEW Collection of HYMNS for the use of Baptist Churches. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 10, 1851.

Spanish Smoking Tobacco.

2500 SPANISH CIGARS, for sale low by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Sept. 11, 1851. 21tf

MESS PORK AND CHEESE

RECEIVED this day, by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Sept. 11. 21tf

FALL, 1851.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a complete Stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found an extensive lot of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, viz: Plain, watered and fig'd Silks; Needle-worked Caslemeres; Brocade and watered Poplins; Chameleon Louisianas; Chene Reps; Plaid Lustres; rich Saxony De-Lains; plain, watered and figured Silk warp Alpacas; Second Mourning Poplins; black Bombazines; a few superior Evening Dresses; pink, blue, white and straw colored Tarltans, &c.

Plain and watered Mantillas; Bay State, plaid and embroidered Thibet and Cashmere Shawls; drab and black Cashmere ditto.

EMBROIDERIES.—French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; worked Cuffs; a beautiful lot Bertha Lace Capes; Under-sleeves and Chemisettes; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Hemstitched and Needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black, blue and white Lace Veils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Black, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fig'd Satin Vestings; Valencia and Cashmere ditto; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Worsted Serges; plaid Linseys; red, blue and white Flannels; French and Silk warp ditto; brown and bleached Canton ditto; Druggets; Osnaburgs; French and English Prints; Irish Linens; Toweling; Table Diapers; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of a very superior quality; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Lamb's Wool and Merino ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cashmere Gloves, &c. &c.

A large lot of Bonnets; Moleskin and Angola Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps; Hat and Belt Ribbons.

☞ A superior lot of Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters and other styles of Shoes; Travelling Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c.

The above Goods were selected more particularly for the RETAIL TRADE, and will be sold on very accommodating terms.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 11, 1851. 21tf

Reduction for Cash.

I HAVE just received 250 gallons of Porter's BURNING FLUID, which I intend to sell for 75 cents per gallon, or 20 cts. a quart, cash; and $1 per gallon when charged. This rule will be observed in all cases.

Also, a fine assortment of FLUID LAMPS, varying in prices from 40 cts. to $20. Call and take a look at these splendid Lamps.

H. ERAMBERT, Agent.

Aug. 30, 1851. 21-3t

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MRS. HORN will resume her School, at the Masonic Lodge, on Wednesday the 1st day of October next.

Sept. 11, 1851. 21-3t

Iredell's Digested Manual.

NEW EDITION.

A NEW Revised Manual of the Public Statute Laws of N. C., from 1838 to 1851, both inclusive, by James Iredell. Price $3, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 9, 1851.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

A. C. SMITH, Daguerrean Artist, having been instructed in one of the largest and best Establishments in New York, and by one of the best Artists in New York or any where else, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and persons living near, that he has a Room in the Fayetteville Hotel fitted up for taking Daguerreotypes, and would be very much pleased to wait on those who may wish to have their Likenesses taken. He has the best materials that can be bought any where without any exception. He intends stopping here only a few weeks.

Call soon, if you wish a correct and good Likeness. He feels that he can satisfy those who may give him a call, if a correct and good Likeness will do it. Time of taking, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Dark or black dresses best for taking; white will not answer well.

Prices from Two to Ten D

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } 70-tf
May 3, 1851. }

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayborough, S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1, 1851. 10-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

E. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Dougald F. McMillan, (by his Guardian, Joseph C. Lee,) William L. Kelly, and John Q. Kelly, (by his Guardian, Albert Powell,) *vs.* James Kelly.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly, Defendant herein, is a non-resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Forney George, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Columbus aforesaid, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1851.

14-w] F. GEORGE, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Pleasant M. Powell and Nathan T. Bowdon, Executors of Dr. John McLeod, dec'd, *vs.* Ann McLeod, William McLeod, John McLeod, William McKay and Ann his wife, William White and Harriet his wife, Martin Williams and Martha his wife, Stephen McLeod, Helen Marr McLeod, Belia McLeod, Delia McLeod, Wilton McLeod, and James McLeod.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John McLeod, and Martin Williams and Martha his wife, reside beyond the limits of said State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendants, to-wit: John McLeod, and Martin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this cause filed, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Malcolm L. Douglass, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1851, and in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence,

14-w] M. L. DOUGLASS, C. C. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, about Nine Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the East side of Gum-Swamp, in Richmond county, N. C., four miles South of Laurel Hill. The land lies on and over the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, joining the lands of D. McLaurin, Mrs. Gibson, and others.

JOHN McLAURIN.

July 25, 1851. 8-w2m

NEW HANOVER INSTITUTE, Wilmington, N. C.

THE Fifth Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 16th of Sept., terminating February 15th.

For a Circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

P. CLEMENT, Principal.

August 1, 1851. 10-cowtlO

WANTED TO BUY,

25 OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.

August 6. 11-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of November next,

500 Acres of LAND,

Lying on Joe's Creek, about seven miles South of Laurel Hill, on the old Stage Road in North Carolina, Richmond county. The place is known in nearly all parts of the country by the name of Rock Dale. There is as good a mill site on it as is in the State, with a Corn and Wheat Mill now in operation. Also a good Cotton Gin and Press. About 150 acres open land on it, the remainder fairly timbered. The land is well adapted for Corn and Cotton. The situation is healthy, well watered, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings; all in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase at private sale, can do so by calling on me between this and the day of sale above mentioned.

Also, another tract of Land, containing 216 acres, in two miles of the above, lying on Beaver Creek; about 80 acres open, the rest well timbered. This is as good Cotton land as there is in the lower part of Richmond county. It is level and stiff, with about 60 acres planted in Cotton; and my calculation is, if no distemper gets into it, to gather upwards of 40 bags. The buildings are good, and fine healthy water that cannot be surpassed in the State.

Persons desirous of a good bargain are advised to apply early.

Should this property be sold at private sale, notice to that effect will be given.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Aug. 15, 1851. 14-tl50

Medical.

THE subscriber, in consequence of failing health, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT at Clio, Marlborough District, S. C. The Lot contains five acres of Land, having thereon a good Dwelling House, sufficient to contain a large family, with all necessary out-houses. He also offers his stock of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and BOOKS. Also, a fine Buggy with double harness, a Sulkey, Bridle and Saddle, two Horses, milk Cows, &c.

His Dwelling House is completely furnished throughout with entirely new Furniture;—his Medical preparation is complete, embracing every article in popular use;—his Library is very select, containing the newest and most popular authors.

The location for a Physician is the very best in the country. The subscriber's patrons are anxious that a Physician should be left them; he therefore respectfully invites the profession to give this notice consideration.

It is desirable that all will be sold to one purchaser,—to such, a great bargain will be given. He will, if desired, hire to the purchaser three servants—a boy, a cook, and house girl. The subscriber will be absent until the middle of September. Any information may be obtained during his absence from John A. McRae. Possession given in October.

H. McNEILL.

August 19, 1851. 14-tfw

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of TYSON & PERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to Mr. Tyson, who is authorized to settle the business.

THOS. B. TYSON.
SAML J. PERSON.

August 21, 1851. 18-4tw

☞Thos. B. Tyson will continue the Mercantile Business at the Old Stand in Carthage.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, on the 28th inst., a negro boy who says his name is LONON, and that he belongs to James H. Shell of South Carolina. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAAC BOYKIN, Jailer.

Clinton, August 29, 1851. 18-tf

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber, at September Term, 1851, of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Smith, Sen. All persons having claims against the Testator, are notified to present them within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

FARQUHARD SMITH.

Sept. 3, 1851. 19-3tw

Watches and Jewelry.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just returned from the North, with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; Gold Fob, Guard & Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel and Gilt Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Sleeve Buttons; Clasps; Silver Cups; Music Boxes, Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Port-moneys; Purses; a fine assortment of Walking Canes; Plated Cake Baskets and Castors; a large assortment of fine and common Accordeons; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Surveyors' Compasses; Chains; Mathematical Instruments; Ladies' Work Boxes; fine and common double and single barrel Guns; Pistols of every variety; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; Dog Collars and Calls; fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors; Razors; Needles; Chessmen and Boards; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Lather and Flesh Brushes; Note Paper; Envelopes; and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

Alarm, Eight and One-day CLOCKS.

Purchasers will please give me a call.

☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

W. PRIOR, Hay street.

Sept. 2, 1851. 18-3m

WILL BE SOLD,

IN front of the Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in this town, on Thursday the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., Sixteen Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Merchants' Steamboat Company.

C. P. MALLETT, Att'y.

Sept. 1, 1851. 17ts

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

FOR SALE,

ONE lot of Land containing 2 acres, with a comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen thereon. The above property is in half a mile of Robeson Institute, Robeson county.

Also, Four Shares of the Capital Stock in said Institute.

For further particulars, inquire of

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland county, Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes* or *blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.

June 21, 1851. 77-6m

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.

From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by

H. BRANSON & SON.

July 9, 1851. 3tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

WANTED,

FOUR large sized good MULES, well broke to the wagon, and not exceeding seven years of age. Apply to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Slicksville, 13 miles above Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear river.

N. K. McDUFFIE.

July 18, 1851. 6-tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

TURNIP SEED.

ENGLISH White Dutch, large English Norfolk, Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, received today and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 4. 10-tf

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly, if required. Apply to

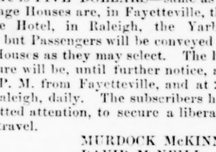
D. M. BUIE,
At the Steam Mill, or to
A. A. McKETHAN,
June 23, 1851. [77-tf] Fayetteville.

Stage Line to Rale'gh

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—The Fare is FIVE DOLLARS—same as before. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf



Line of 4 horse Post Coaches from Fayetteville to Warsaw—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NOTICE.

HAVING associated with me Mr. A. J. O'Hanlon, the Grocery, Commission and Forwarding business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of Willkings & Co.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Fayetteville, N. C., August, 1851. 14-1m

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

For Rent on Favorable Terms,

A Comfortable Dwelling House on Mumford Street, under the Oaks, with a good view of the public works on Hay Mount, and of the extensive cultivated fields in front. Also, a good stand for a Provision or Grocery Store, West end of the Wagon Yard Buildings. A pleasant summer residence joining Dr. B. Robinson. Apply at the Post Office.

JOHN MACRAE.

August 14, 1851. 13-6w

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

BAGGING AND ROPE.

OUR COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE have arrived. Our friends can send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 18, 1851. 14tf

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy—by Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery—by Prof. E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—by Prof. S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology—by Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Professor HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Prof. THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry—by Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy—by Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—by ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D.
Dr. D. J. CAIN, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, Lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.
Dr. E. BELIN FLAGG, Physician to the Alms House, Lectures twice a week on diseases.
Demonstrative instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital.

In addition to the Regular Lectures of the College, arrangements have been made between individual members of the Faculty and citizens of Charleston, with Professor Louis Agassiz, to deliver at the College, during the regular term, a GRATUITOUS COURSE OF LECTURES, on such parts of Comparative Anatomy as may be selected by him, in advisement with a Committee appointed by the Faculty of the Medical College.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 8, 1851. 14-6w

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 26. 73-tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

THE *fourteenth* annual course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, 1851, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, &c.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery, &c.

C. P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

D. H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The facilities for *Anatomical* and *Clinical* instruction in this institution and unsurpassed.

EXPENSES.—Matriculation fee $5—Professors' fees (aggregate) $105—Demonstrator's fee $10—Graduation fee $25.

The price of Board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the School, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. Address

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 22. 9-8w

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of this popular Book.

Aug. 1851. E. J. HALE & SON.

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 60tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

Wanted to Contract for,

The Subscriber wishes to contract for ONE MILLION OF RED OAK HHD. STAVES, of the following dimensions, viz:—Full 44 inches long, ¾ inch thick on the thin edge; to average 4 inches in width; none to be less than 3½. They must be got out of good, sound timber, and not to show much sap. They must be rough shaved with the drawing knife. For which quality of Staves, I am willing to pay $18 per thousand.

E. D. HALL.

Wilmington, Aug. 29, 1851. 18-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch-Maker and Jeweler,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Sign of the Large Watch,

HAS returned from the North with a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, which he invites the public to examine. Among his stock can be found,—

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds and prices; Gold and Silver Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Stone, and Steel Keys and Seals; Breast Pins and Ear-Rings of all kinds and prices; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Gold Thimbles; fine Bracelets; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Card Cases; Coral Beads; Sleeve Buttons; fine Accordeons; Music Boxes; fine and common Walking Canes; fine and common Pistols; Silver Cups; Silver Spoons; Port-Moneys; Purses; Clocks, from $2 to $40; Plated Cake Baskets, Castors and Candlesticks; Brass do.; Back-Gammon Boards; &c., &c.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Sashes, Lace, Buttons, Bugles, Stars, Plumes, Caps, &c., &c.

☞Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 21. 6-3m

Watches and Jewelry, At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Buttonhole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to

E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

On the River and hourly expected,

10,000

LBS. Western BACON, hog round,
10 0 lbs. prime Lard.
20 barrels Mess Pork,
10 " Prime do.
6 " Mess Beef,
2 dozen Porcelain Kettles, assorted sizes, for Preserving.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MACKEREL FISH.

QUARTER Bbls. No. 1, Half bbls. No. 2, Bbls. and Half bbls. No. 3. Hourly expected by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

FOR SALE.

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.

June 2, 1851. 74-tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

WANTED TO BORROW,

$2000 for a term of five years. Good security given. Interest annually or semi-annually.

Address letter to A. B., and leave at this office.

June 30, 1851. 78-tf

50 HHDS. SWEET MOLASSES. 1000 Sacks Liverpool SALT, with our usual Stock of GROCERIES.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 21, 1851. 6tf

☞A good supply of Williams's Rectified Rye Whiskey.

J. & T. W.

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 4. 53tf

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY;

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 13.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.

April 21. 68tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujubs Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 White LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting